GENERAL FISHERIES COUNCIL FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

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GENERAL FISHERIES COUNCIL FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

Report of the Thirteenth Session

Rome, FAO Headquarters, 28 June-2 July 1976

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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DECISIONS, DIRECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE GFCM

Revision of GFCM Agreement and Rules of Procedure

- Approval of amendments to the Agreement and Rules of Procedure (para. 11 and Annex D)

Fishery Statistics

- Assistance from statistical services and research institutes to improve the "GFCM Statistical Bulletin" (para. 35)
- National authorities, biologists and statisticians to take steps to eliminate discrepancies in data supplied to FAO (paras. 38 and 41)
- Continuation of the programme of Species Identification Sheets for Fishery Purposes (para. 43)
- Improvement of estimation of catches, evaluation of components of fishing effort and stengthening of programmes for biological sampling (RECOMMENDATION XIII/76/2, para. 44)
- Need to recruit a regional statistician (RECOMMENDATION XIII/76/2, para. 44)

Resource appraisal and management

- Establishment of a Working Party on Acoustic Methods for Fish Detection and Abundance Estimation (RESOLUTION XIII/76/1, para. 27)
- Organization of training courses on methods of direct evaluation of stocks (RECOMMENDATION XIII/76/1, para. 29)
- Joint surveys between countries for abundance estimation (para. 30)
- Need for information on mesh sizes of trawls actually used (para. 48)
- Larger participation in the activities of the Working Party on resources from countries bordering the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean (para. 50)
- Need to improve information on the stock of Black Sea anchovy (para. 52)
- Desirable participation of USSR in the evaluation work (para. 52)
- Establishment, if the need arises, of national structures integrating the various aspects of management (paras. 54 and 56)
- Desirable participation of qualified representatives in sessions of the GFCM and its Committee on Resource Management (paras. 58 and 84)
- Increased collaboration with ICCAT (para. 60)
- Convening in 1977 of the Second Session of the Committee on Resource Management (para. 62)

Aquaculture

- Activities which COPRAQ should deal, or continue to deal, with (para. 65)
- Investigation for bilateral sources of assistance to COPRAQ (para. 66)

Protection of living resources and fisheries against pollution

- Appreciation of action of administrative or scientific nature carried out since the Twelfth Session (paras. 69 and 73)
- Need to protect coastal lagoons and to investigate possible use of sewage and water from power plants for fishery purposes (para. 74)

Training

- Proposal to hold a workshop to determine the most urgent training needs (para. 77)
- Maintenance of a register of training institutions (para. 77)
- Organization of a one-day seminar on training of senior personnel during the Fourteenth Session (para. 85)

Funding of GFCM Activities

- Invitation to FAO to provide GFCM with larger budgetary resources (para. 82)
- Secretariat to enquire whether Member Governments could make voluntary financial contributions to GFCM (para. 82)

Symposium to be organized in conjunction with the Fourteenth Session

- Theme proposed, subject to confirmation of interest from Members: Role of fisheries in the economy of member nations (para. 87)
- "Tuna problems in the Mediterranean" could be the theme of another symposium to be organized jointly with other interested bodies (para. 86)

Fish Technology

- Desirability to include this item in the agenda of the Fourteenth Session or the Symposium (para. 88)

Officers

- Messrs. C. Maurin, D. Nedev and A. Demetropoulos reelected Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, respectively, of the GFCM (para. 89)

Date and place of the Fourteenth Session

- Nantes, France, September 1978, subject to formal confirmation by the French Government (para. 90)

INTRODUCTION

1. The Thirteenth Session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) was held from 28 June to 2 July 1976 at FAO Headquarters, Rome, under the chairmanship of Professor C. Maurin and was attended by delegates from fifteen of the nineteen member nations and observers from four international organizations. The list of participants is given in Annex A.

2. In his opening address, the Chairman expressed his appreciation of the will shown by delegations in the past sessions to examine concrete problems encountered in fisheries and thus make a choice among possible guidelines for the Council. This choice relates essentially to three matters: organization in the field of management, institutional aspects of the development and management of fisheries and technological research. GFCM initiatives should make it possible, by joint action, to master the complex problems involved in the Mediterranean fisheries and take the necessary measures for their development and management.

3. Mr. Jackson, Deputy Director-General of FAO, then welcomed the participants. Recalling the decisions taken in 1967 by the Ninth Session, which were to re-orient the work of the GFCM, he voiced the opinion that the GFCM was accomplishing the functions for which it had been created to the satisfaction of its member nations. He expressed his satisfaction with the progress GFCM had made in aquaculture and pollution control, and, above all, in the very sensitive matter of resource management; in this connexion he was confident that the meeting would endorse the proposed amendments to the GFCM Agreement, thus enhancing its efficacy in the adoption, implementation and development of conservation measures. After informing the participants of recent developments in FAO and their implications for fisheries, the Deputy Director-General wished the meeting every success.

4. The Agenda shown in Annex B was adopted.

5. The Session was preceded, on 24 and 25 June, by a Symposium on Institutional Aspects of the Management and Development of Mediterranean Fisheries, the report of which appears in Annex E.

I. REVISION OF THE GFCM AGREEMENT AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

6. At its Twelfth Session held at Varna, Bulgaria, in March 1974, the GFCM had adopted Resolution XII/74/4 under which it had agreed that it was necessary to undertake without delay a revision of the 1949 Agreement establishing the GFCM and, in the light of the experience acquired by other regulatory fishery bodies, to recommend such amendments to the Agreement as would make the GFCM more adapted to the new tasks it might be called upon to perform and more effective as regards, in particular, the adoption, implementation and enforcement, including on the high seas, of conservation measures. The GFCM had instructed its Committee on Resource Management to study this question and to report to the GFCM at its Thirteenth Session.

7. The Committee on Resource Management met in Rome from 24 to 27 February 1976 and its Report was before the GFCM (GFCM/XIII/76/4)1/. The Committee on Resource Management had carried on its discussions and reached its conclusions on the basis of replies to a questionnaire which the Director-General of FAO had addressed to all Members of the Council. The Committee had formulated proposed amendments to the 1949 Agreement. The two main objectives of these were to redefine the functions of the GFCM and in particular to increase the effectiveness of the GFCM as a management and development body but to limit the Council's responsibilities to living resources and aquaculture in marine and brackish waters.

1/ The list of documents is given in Annex C

8. The Committee had requested the Secretariat to review not only the GFCM Agreement but also the Rules of Procedure to ensure that any necessary editorial and other consequential changes occasioned by the draft amendments were also brought to the attention of the GFCM.

9. In accordance with the General Rules of the Organization all the draft amendments to both the Agreement and the Rules of Procedure had been submitted to the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) for review at its Thirty-second Session held in May 1976, and in particular to request whether any of the proposed amendments involved new obligations for Members under Article VIII of the GFCM Agreement. The CCLM suggested some editorial changes and expressed the view that none of the proposed amendments involved new obligations for Members.

10. The GFCM examined this item of the agenda on the basis of the Reports of the Committee on Resource Management and of the CCLM. The delegate of Yugoslavia stated that application of the revised GFCM Agreement in waters beyond national jurisdiction should be coordinated with the prospective United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The delegate of Spain informed the Secretariat that his delegation did not share the view of the CCLM as expressed in paragraph 8 of its Report.

11. The Council then proceeded to vote by roll call on the proposed amendments to the Agreement and Rules of Procedure. In both cases a two-thirds majority of the 19 Members of the Council was required (Article VIII of the Agreement and Rule XVII-2 of the Rules of Procedure). A majority of 13 Members was accordingly required. The following 14 countries voted in favour of the amendments:

	Bulgaria	Libya
	Cyprus	Malta
	Egypt	Morocco
	France	Spain
	Greece	Tunisia
	Israel	Turkey
	Italy	Yugoslavia
Voted against:	None	
Abstentions:	None	
Absent:	Algeria	Romania
	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic
	Monaco	

The amendments to the Agreement and Rules of Procedure were accordingly adopted by the GFCM. These amendments appear in Annex D to this report.

II. SEMINAR ON ACOUSTIC SURVEYS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

12. A short introductory statement was made by the Technical Secretary. Background documentation showed that the technique of stock evaluation through acoustic methods had been extremely successful in other areas as well as in the Mediterranean both at a national level and through FAO/UNDP Projects and that there had been a desire expressed by the Council to take a more active role in promoting the methodology in the area and in implementing mutual coordination and training programmes.

13. A report was presented describing some recent work carried out under a joint Research Programme sponsored by FAO and the Government of Italy through the Ancona Fisheries Laboratory to assess the pelagic stocks in the northern Adriatic. A first analysis indicated a standing stock of approximately 130 000 tons of mixed sardine and anchovy in the area. These results, however, only reflected the abundance estimates for 1976. Further monitoring would be required to assess seasonal and annual fluctuations. A detailed report is under preparation.

14. Details of collaboration between the Fisheries Laboratory in Split, Yugoslavia, the Ancona Laboratory and FAO, were given.

15. A display of slides showed the calibration technique on live fish used during the recent experiments carried out in the Adriatic by the Ancona Laboratory.

16. It was pointed out that FAO's experience in implementing such acoustic surveys were of two types:

(a) a single survey aimed at unexploited or lightly exploited stocks to provide an indication of standing stock, and hence a first estimate of potential annual yield;

(b) regular monitoring surveys of exploited or semi-exploited stocks which give useful information on a long-term basis with regard to stock size, effects of exploitation, forecasting, etc.

17. From international experience already obtained it seemed clear that acoustics in the future would play an increasingly important role in fisheries development and management and provide a useful addition to catch/effort data,etc., obtained by more conventional methods.

18. Delegates from countries in the area which had already access to the appropriate vessels and equipment and had gained experience in the use of the equipment gave short reports to the Council. These included:

Egypt

19. Some distribution work has been started on pelagic stocks to the west of Alexandria. Significant points raised by the delegation included the possibility of using fish noise as an identification method. Discussion within the meeting suggested that this was not, at present, a very easy technique.

France

20. Acoustic surveys have been carried out in the Gulf of Lions but again mainly of a presence or absence nature and not quantitatively. The necessary equipment, however, is now available and will be used in the near future.

Italy

21. A cooperative programme was set up in 1974 between Italy and FAO and, subsequently, Yugoslavia has also participated. Quantitative surveys using echo integrator techniques have been carried out on pelagic fish stocks in the northern Adriatic.

Morocco

22. Under the umbrella of the UNDP/FAO Morocco Fishery Survey Project two major surveys have been carried out on trumpet fish of the Atlantic coast and on sardine stocks on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. The results of these surveys had already been made available to participants.

Spain

23. Since the acquisition of echo integration and sophisticated scientific sounder equipment considerable progress has been made and surveys carried out on a quantitative basis round the Balearic Islands. Further work is planned in the Mediterranean.

Tunisia

24. Biomass surveys of the pelagic stocks on the north and east coasts of Tunisia were carried out during the UNDP/FAO Fisheries Survey in 1973 and 1974. The principal problem was, however, in identification of targets due to the multi-species situation present in these waters.

Turkey

25. Absolute abundance estimates were made in Turkish waters both in the Black Sea and in the Sea of Marmara in 1971 with the assistance of the UNDP/FAO Fisheries Project. Preliminary estimates indicate substantial increases in stock size from those previously obtained by conventional methods. It is intended to continue this investigation.

Yugoslavia

26. As noted above a joint investigation with FAO and Italy on the northern Adriatic pelagic fish stocks is currently underway.

27. It was noted that this field of technology was a relatively new one and that new information and methods were continually being introduced. Consequently, the following resolution was adopted by the Council:

RESOLUTION XIII/76/1

The Thirteenth Session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean,

taking into account the importance of fish detection and methods of abundance evaluation, particularly through acoustic methods;

noting that most countries in the Mediterranean area are interested in this specialized field of research;

being aware of the fact that there are many open problems of a technological, biological and statistical nature connected with this kind of research;

decides to establish a Working Party on Acoustic Methods for Fish Detection and Abundance Estimation, open to all Members of the Council.

The terms of reference of this Working Party will be:

(a) to keep under review the state of development in the following fields: acoustic fish detection, available equipment, operational techniques and their application for fish abundance estimation studies;

(b) to improve the theoretical and operational studies particularly suitable for the area;

(c) to coordinate the studies and to compare the results of resource evaluation through direct and indirect methods;

(d) to promote research planning;

(e) to facilitate collaboration between countries for future work (training courses, seminars, cruises, etc.);

(f) to promote exchange of ideas and information with the existing Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research (ACMRR) of FAO, ad hoc Group of Experts on the Facilitation of Acoustic Research in Fisheries.

28. The Council further agreed that action should be taken for the establishment of a training course within the area in order that scientists from member nations could benefit from the experience already available both within and outside the area. In this particular field it was noted that FAO had held several training courses under the FAO/NORAD[1] Government Cooperative Programme. In order to provide for salaries, per diem of outside lecturers and general operating costs including fellowships for participants from less-developed countries, an overall budget of approximately U.S.$ 15 000 would have to be established. The assistance of member nations was solicited to participate in this expenditure.

29. The following recommendation was adopted as a result of the discussions:

RECOMMENDATION XIII/76/1

The Thirteenth Session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean,

considering

- that the methods of direct evaluation of stocks, and particularly acoustic surveys, will play an ever more important role in the development and rational exploitation of fisheries;

- that the great complexity of the techniques in use as well as the numerous problems yet to be solved demand cooperation among the interested countries;

- that many countries of the region have no, or only very few, specialists capable of utilizing this elaborate technology;

recommends

- that training courses be organized to disseminate these methods and their applications; these courses should make the utmost use of already available means and include both theoretical and ad hoc practical training suited to the backgrounds of the persons involved;

- that the member nations participate and take fullest advantage of these courses and proffer their active assistance;

1/ Norwegian Agency for International Development

- that sources of funding and other kinds of aid which would make the realization of this project feasible be explored.

30. It was agreed that certain countries within the membership of the Council had better facilities for this type of work than others and that all attempts should be made to initiate joint surveys between countries with equipment and expertise and countries which lacked these facilities. The major aim would be to assess currently unexploited resources in addition to monitoring the effect of exploitation on resources which were already subject to appreciable fishing effort. The ad hoc Working Party set up under paragraph 27 will have the responsibility of arranging such cooperation. There is already a scheme under the Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research to set up "Sister Institute" relationships on a global basis.

31. The principle problems identified during the discussion period centred on the difficulties of obtaining accurate biomass estimates of mixed species populations and also on the need to give careful consideration to fish behaviour and the size and age within individual species.

32. A simulation display was arranged using tapes from recent surveys to demonstrate the techniques of acoustic data acquisition and analysis.

33. It was unanimously agreed that this methodology could provide the sort of information essential to decision-makers in government and industry and that this could lead to rational control of the exploitation of aquatic resources in the area.

III. FISHERY STATISTICS

34. The GFCM was informed of the steps taken by the Secretariat following the recommendations on fishery statistics adopted by the Twelfth Session. It regretted very much that, due to the impossibility of finding the necessary funds, no regional statistician (Resolution XII/74/1) could be recruited. For that reason several proposals of the GFCM which it would normally have been his assignment to put into effect - viz: the organization of training and refresher courses, the updating of the document "A Survey of Fisheries Statistical Services of Member Countries" and the convening of a meeting of top fisheries statistics officers - had not materialized.

35. However the Council took note with satisfaction of the preparation and publication of the "GFCM Statistical Bulletin" which presented, for the period 1964-74, annual statistics on nominal catch, arranged according to the statistical system adopted by the GFCM, e.g., species/statistical areas/countries. It recognized that this bulletin was a decisive factor in the institution of a complete system for the compilation, processing and dissemination of information on fish stocks and fisheries in the region, so indispensable for the monitoring and management thereof. It recommended that the statistical services and research institutes of all countries whose figures for total catch for the period covered by the bulletin could not yet be broken down under the grid species/statistical areas adopted by the GFCM should collaborate to the fullest with the Secretariat so that the amounts concerned should soon represent a very small proportion of the total output of the region.

36. It was pointed out that the publication by the Secretariat of virtually complete statistics with a correct breakdown implies no judgement whatsoever regarding the reliability of these estimates. Several delegations drew attention to the fact that many fisheries - and by no means the lesser ones - marketed appreciable quantities outside registered circuits, and these quantities did not therefore appear in the figures. It was also emphasized that only a few countries recorded their catches by fishing grounds. The more common practice was to record landings by port of landing or of ship registration which, due to the mobility of the ships themselves, necessarily led to substantial errors in regard to the geographical

location where catches occurred. Several delegations mentioned how difficult it was to regularly collect detailed information on actual fishing grounds, especially for fisheries spread throughout a multitude of small traditional units. Some countries are however on the point of taking necessary action, at least as regards the most developed segments of their fleets.

37. The Secretariat explained the relationship between (a) the "Yearbook of Fishery Statistics", (b) "Fisheries Circulars" showing regionally oriented tables from the computerized Yearbook data base and (c) the new "GFCM Statistical Bulletin".

38. The Council noted that different figures were sometimes issued by different sources, e.g., by fishery laboratories and by statistical offices. It agreed that the national authorities should take steps to eliminate as far as possible such discrepancies in the data supplied to FAO.

39. The Council noted that data collection on fishing effort and biological sampling were far from having attained the same quality level throughout the region. Indeed those countries that regularly kept records of the activity and efficiency of their fishing fleets and the size/age structures of the catch were the exception to the rule. Section 5 of the Report of the Sixth Session of the Working Party on Resource Appraisal and Fishery Statistics (GFCM/XIII/76/6) contained an analysis of the current situation, the difficulties involved in proper monitoring of stocks and the resulting hazards as regards full utilization of these resources, as well as the sectors requiring priority concentration of national efforts.

40. The Council noted that there were two fundamental reasons for this unsatisfactory situation. First, in many cases countries did not have the full necessary expertise to improve their own statistical sampling systems. Several delegations felt that deficiencies more often lie in the devising of good systems, or making improvements in old areas, in order to better performance rather than in the human or material means for rendering them operational. It was stressed that a regional statistician could provide national statistical services with the know-how which they might need and could advise on transmittal of data from collecting services to national and regional user services.

41. The second reason for the unsatisfactory situation lay in inadequate coordination at the national level between administrations, research institutions and industry. This matter had been discussed in detail during the Symposium on Institutional Aspects of the Management and Development of Mediterranean Fisheries (see Annex E), where it was pointed out that in many cases both vertical (as for example, between those who collect, process, analyse and utilize information) and horizontal liaison (between parallel institutions) required strengthening. The discrepancies that often occurred between figures supplied for the same statistics by different national agencies - and which cropped up again in the documents published by FAO (Yearbook and Bulletin) significantly indicated this lack of coordination at the national level. It was noted, however, that the merging of the two former working parties, one on resource appraisal and the other on fishery statistics had already promoted collaboration in this field. To that same end the GFCM recommended that the biologists and statisticians of the merged working parties should continue to work along these lines, in particular by framing programmes of work integrating the facilities and efforts of parallel institutions to a greater extent.

42. The Council also noted the importance of introducing international standards for fishery statistics compatible with those used in other regions and took note of the activities of the Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics in this field. This standardization was particularly important to countries which had to report fishery statistics to more than one fishery council or commission.

43. The GFCM stressed the fact that efforts to standardize terminology for designation of species caught and fishery products utilized both within countries and on a regionwide basis would surely improve statistics. In this connexion it was recalled that the programme for preparation of FAO species identification sheets for fishery purposes served two aims (a): to provide a practical and accurate tool for the identification of commercial species, and (b) to encourage, in the preparation and transmittal of statistics, the use of standardized terminology. The GFCM therefore urged FAO to pursue this work. Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the document GFCM/XIII/76/7 (Report on the GFCM programme for fishery statistics) referred to points pertaining to the Mediterranean.

44. The Council concluded its discussion with the adoption of the following recommendation:

RECOMMENDATION XIII/76/2

The Thirteenth Session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean

considering that the development and proper utilization of fishery resources depend primarily on accurate information on stocks and fisheries;

noting that the dispersed character of the Mediterranean fisheries further accentuates the difficulties of collecting information;

realizing that to reduce the serious shortcomings of data on catches, fishing effort and stock structure, the skill needed for the design and conduct of effective statistical sampling, data collection and processing programmes should be strengthened at the regional level;

recommends that the member nations, in liaison with the Secretariat, make a special effort to improve the estimation of annual catches from the principal stocks, to evaluate more rigorously the components of the fishing efforts corresponding to the catches (fishing methods, power of fleets, duration of operations and location of catches) and to strengthen standing programmes for the biological sampling of stocks of major commercial importance;

emphasizes the need to recruit a regional statistician whose first task would be to assist requesting national services and institutions in the development of new, or improvement of existing systems on the national and regional levels for the collection, processing and dissemination of fishery statistics and biological data. Moreover, the statistician should contribute to the standardization of procedures for the collection and presentation of data and promote a better circulation of information among collectors and the various national and regional users.

IV. RESOURCE APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT NEEDS

45. The report of the Sixth Session of the Working Party on Resource Appraisal and Fishery Statistics was submitted to the Council, which adopted it and expressed satisfaction at the progress made in knowledge of the potential and state of fishery resources in the Mediterranean. This progress showed the growing interest of a large number of nations in these questions and the role that GFCM could play for the coordination and promotion of national efforts. Analysis of the new data on stocks - new processing of old data and more recent data - led the Working Party to conclusions that were generally in agreement with its former estimates.

46. Because of better documentation, the state of demersal stocks off the northern shores of the Mediterranean was best known. For the stocks situated between the western limit of the Mediterranean area and the Aegean Sea which it was possible to evaluate, total catches, which in 1972 had practically reached a level equivalent to the sum of their maximum yield potentials, fell slightly below this maximum in 1973 and 1974, although the trend toward an increase in the size of fishing fleets persisted almost everywhere. It therefore appeared

urgent, in the interests of the conservation of stocks and the profitability of fisheries, to be able to control catches. In this respect it was pointed out that the introduction of technical innovations, particularly in fishing gear, could be expected into fisheries that were still traditional. The resulting increase in effectiveness would be followed by a comparable rise in mortality from fishing even if the fleets grew no larger.

47. It was recalled that the overall assessments had been made on groups of stocks within large geographical sectors. This approach was not particularly troublesome in regard to management because the measures taken would necessarily have to apply to the fleets simultaneously exploiting several stocks. But this also meant that the unit stocks in a sector were not all exploited to the same degree. This situation opened prospects for improving exploitation to the extent that it proved possible to change the distribution of fishing effort among the different stocks fished simultaneously. It was recalled, for example, that the continental slope in the western Mediterranean deeps contained resources that were not yet fully exploited. However, these as yet underexploited resources probably had a low yield potential.

48. Because of a lack of frequency distribution, the Working Party had been unable to evaluate the effects of changes in mesh sizes. Nevertheless, it was noted that the need for controls over trawl mesh sizes had only increased in fisheries where effort had increased. The session drew attention to the need for information on the mesh sizes of trawls actually used, first so that the member nations could be kept abreast of how the measures recommended by the Council were being applied and, secondly because this information was essential for stock assessment.

49. One delegation reported on the results of new assessment work done on demersal resources in the Adriatic since the last meeting of the Working Party. These conclusions differed slightly from the results reached by the Working Party. So as to clarify the state and potential of the stock it should therefore, during its next session, analyse this study and compare it with all assessments carried out using different approaches.

50. Realizing that, because of the relative lack of information, the Working Party had so far provided on the whole less accurate information on the state and potential of stocks along the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean, the Council expressed the wish that the countries concerned should intensify their basic work - including the collection of the needed data - and that they should participate to the extent of their capabilities in the activities of the Working Party. The Council noted with satisfaction that appreciable progress had already been made in that direction, for example in the participation of countries at the last meeting of the Working Party and in the transmission of the catch data needed for preparation of the "GFCM Statistical Bulletin".

51. In regard to the sardinella stocks traditionally fished off the Nile Delta, it was noted that the judgement expressed in the report of the Working Party and in document GFCM/XIII/76/11 (Some Aspects of Management in Mediterranean Fisheries), on the causes of the drop in production observed since 1966, needed elaboration. On the one hand, it appeared more appropriate to refer to a decline in catches rather than to a collapse of the fishery; moreover, it could not be ruled out that factors other than the drop in the supply of nutrient salts from the Nile had played a part and that some improvement might result from the use of more effective fishing methods and from exploiting more distant sectors, particularly towards the west.

52. The Council endorsed the concern expressed by its Working Party about the possible negative effect on proper exploitation of the anchovy stock - and associated pelagic species - in the Black Sea, of inadequate information on fishing effort and on the stock and catch

structure, at a time when annual production was rising very rapidly. It called the attention of the delegation of Turkey to this lack of information and restated its wish that the U.S.S.R. should participate in the near future in the evaluation work done by the Working Party.

V. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

53. In the revision of the Agreement establishing it, the Council spelled out and broadened its responsibilities for the management and development of fisheries at the regional level. In this field the Council should promote better understanding of the magnitude and state of exploitation of wild stocks and of the prospects for aquaculture. It could also contribute to exploration of the technical problems involved in the development and full utilization of resources, particularly those extending off the shores of several neighbouring countries, and ensure that the countries gave due attention to these questions. The Council also recognized that the choice and implementation of management measures rested primarily on the member nations.

54. The Council was of the view that progress in management matters depended largely on the national capabilities and organization. On this subject it expressed the wish that a structure parallel to that of the GFCM, with its Committee on Resource Management and its technical working parties, should be rapidly set up in each country. In this structure there would be responsibility for integrating the biological, economic and social aspects of management questions at the national level. The body concerned would be guided in its work by advice from the scientific and technical services and commissions and would be in liaison with the planning, development and management authorities. The existence of parallel structures in the member nations and the GFCM should greatly facilitate contacts and, thereby, studies, decision-making and action in the field of management.

55. In this connexion, the Council was reminded that during the first session of the Committee on Resource Management (24-27 February 1976), the Italian delegation had distributed to the other delegations a document bearing the title "Establishment of a Structure for the Management of Fishery Resources in the Mediterranean". Its purpose was to serve as a basis for the establishment, for Italy, of machinery of the above-mentioned type; it further suggested the creation in each country of a committee on resource management linked to specialized working parties; these committees would maintain liaison with the GFCM's Committee on Resource Management. Because of the possible value to the Thirteenth Session of this document, supplemented by comments from other countries, the Committee had asked the Secretariat to transmit it to the Members of the GFCM for comment.

56. The written comments were supplemented orally by the delegations present at the session. They were, on the whole, favourable to the Italian proposal. Moreover, in some countries there already were national structures for consultation and decision-making in fishery activities; their importance varied widely, however, with the degree of development of the country and the importance it attached to fisheries. It was pointed out that it would be desirable to set up such structures in countries where they did not yet exist with, if necessary, the assistance of the GFCM.

57. Attention was drawn to the fact that some of these bodies, though endowed with decision-making power at the national level, would not be able to play the same role vis-à-vis an international body because in such a situation the decision-making power would be vested in the ministerial authority concerned.

58. On the other hand, it was emphasized that the powers that the GFCM had just taken on in the field of resource management were such that it must be possible for countries to discuss, approve and apply the recommendations formulated by the Council itself or its Committee on Resource Management. Hence it would be desirable that the Governments should send to the meetings of these bodies representatives qualified to present the official point of view of their countries.

59. The letter of transmittal of the report of the Thirteenth Session to the member governments should reflect these comments so that the Committee on Resource Management might be clearly informed at its next session of the positions of the Members on the establishment or adaptation of national bodies that could facilitate liaison with that Committee.

60. The Council was informed of the work done and decisions taken by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in connexion with Mediterranean tuna resources. It was recalled that ICCAT's responsibility for the monitoring and management of tuna resources extended to the Mediterranean as a sea adjacent to the Atlantic. The reason for this was that several tuna stocks, particularly bluefin tuna, had a distribution area spanning both seas. In 1974 ICCAT had adopted a series of measures applicable to the fishing of bluefin tuna, particularly to prohibit catching and landing of fish weighing less than 6.4 kg (with a tolerance of 15 percent, in number of fish, of incidentally caught fish under the legal weight) and the recommendation to maintain the present level of fishing intensity until August 1978. It was desired that the Mediterranean countries concerned follow these recommendations. At present, moreover, ICCAT was dealing particularly with other matters of specific interest to Mediterranean fisheries: the improvement of statistics, and the exploitation of small tuna-like species. The Council expressed a wish for increased collaboration with ICCAT and welcomed the presence in its meeting of the Assistant Executive Secretary of that body.

61. The Council was also informed of the action taken by the Commission of the European Community in regard to fisheries in Common Market member countries. The changes now being made in the regime of the Law of the Sea were inducing the Commission to take more interest in management questions, particularly those relating to the apportionment of losses of exploitation and the formulation of new rules for access to fishing grounds for the Common Market countries. This development was leading the Commission to develop its contacts with organizations, such as the GFCM and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, that could provide it with needed information and advice on resources.

62. Because of the number and importance of the questions relating to the management of Mediterranean resources, the Council recommended that the Committee on Resource Management should meet in 1977. During this meeting the Committee, in the light of the new definition of the Council's responsibilities following upon the revision of the 1949 Agreement, should take stock of needs and priorities in management. In particular, and on the basis of replies received from member nations, it should review the progress made at the national level in the application of the mesh size recommendations adopted by the Committee on Resource Management at its First Session. It should also analyse the results arrived at during the Sixth Session of the Working Party on Resource Appraisal and Fishery Statistics and present to the Council recommendations on action needed to maintain stocks - including those off the southern shores of the Mediterranean - in good condition.

VI. AQUACULTURE IN BRACKISH WATERS

63. A résumé of the report of the Third Session (GFCM/XIII/76/12) of the Cooperative Programme of Research on Aquaculture (COPRAQ), held in Sète, France, from 17 to 20 February 1975, was presented by the Secretariat. The report was endorsed by the session. The activities of COPRAQ, the progress and achievements in selected cooperative research programmes and also the problems impeding the effectiveness of COPRAQ and limiting its potential role in aquaculture research and development were also underlined in a background document (The role of COPRAQ in aquaculture development, and constraints, GFCM/XIII/76/13).

64. Several delegations provided information with regard to progress achieved or of recent developments in aquaculture in their respective countries.

- In Bulgaria good results had been obtained from the culture of rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) in cages in sea water (temperature of 23° C); about 10 tons had been produced.

- In Egypt research on the controlled breeding of mullet (Mugil cephalus and Mugil capito) was continuing, and an expanded programme of mullet production in Lake Karoun, a closed brackishwater lake southeast of Cairo, was underway. Research was also continuing on sea breams (Sparus aurata).

- In France ongoing work included the controlled breeding of sea bass (Dicentrarchus labrax), sea bream and shrimp (Penaeus japonicus) but little effort had been devoted to commercial-scale culture. Among the activities were raising, on a commercial scale, of rainbow trout in sea water, collection and raising in the open sea of oyster (Ostrea edulis) and mussel (Mytilus galloprovincialis) and a project of lobster (Homarus gammarus) restocking in Corsica. The possible utilization of heated water from power plants and of enriched water from sewage plants was also being studied.

- In Italy the experimental work on the culture of shrimp (Penaeus kerathurus) was continuing. The main problems were related to larval feeding. The substitution of Artemia salina, the principal feed component, by the rotifer (Brachionus plicatilis) or by a variety of diatoms was being further investigated. The possible utilization of existing salt pans in southern Italy for harvesting of endemic species of Artemia was mentioned. Satisfactory results had been obtained in the larval rearing of sea bream, and the larval survival of sea bass at present stood between 10 and 15 percent. The culture of eels (Anguilla anguilla) in Comacchio and the rearing of eels with different diets, in particular the presently conducted experiments using artificial feeds, was reported.

- In Morocco aquaculture activities at present included mussel cultivation and an oyster rearing programme on the Atlantic coast; no natural reproductions or larval survival had yet been achieved.

- In Spain research was mainly concentrated on sea bream, in particular on induced breeding and environmental parameters; the third generation of sea bream reared in captivity was reported. Similar experiments were underway with sea bass, mullet and shrimp.

- In Tunisia research had continued, since 1972, on the culture of eels and other brackish-water species. Very successful results had been reported by a private firm farming sea bream and mullets.

- In Turkey there were great possibilities of augmenting production through aquaculture techniques, particularly in the numerous unpolluted lakes, and the country was receiving assistance in the form of fellowships for freshwater aquaculture. However Turkey had not yet started research on brackishwater aquaculture as specialists in this field were lacking in the country.

- In Yugoslavia the main emphasis was on the cultivation of mussels and oysters, and plans were underway to augment the present production amounting to 500 tons per year. Encouraging results had been obtained from trials conducted with mullet fry introduced into freshwater areas. A research group on mariculture had been established as well as a cooperative programme for research on controlled breeding and rearing of mullet, sea bream, sea bass and amberjack (Seriola dumerilii); studies were also being carried out on the culture of eel and trout in brackishwater conditions.

65. The important role played by COPRAQ for the development of aquaculture in the Mediterranean area was well recognized by the Council and it was suggested that COPRAQ should deal - or continue to deal - with the following activities:

(i) development of cooperation in the field of technical and technological research which should be closely linked with the ongoing cooperative programmes;

(ii) research on food and feeding requirements of the initial and post-larval stages of the various species studied;

(iii) due to the high feeding costs involved in the rearing of carnivorous species (i.e., sea bass, sea bream), consideration of rearing herbivorous fish (i.e., siganids and mullets);

(iv) studies on species which could be reared on treated sewage effluents;

(v) studies to identify the detrimental effects of pollution to potential areas for aquaculture production and investigations on the protection of lagoons and of other coastal areas suitable for aquaculture from pollution or from other competing interests;

(vi) surveys to define and delineate the areas which could be utilized for aquaculture at present and in the future;

(vii) exchange of technical personnel among participating institutions and promotion of training in specialized techniques essential for aquaculture development and expansion.

66. As many research programmes and training could not be supported for lack of funds, provided through multilateral aid, the possibility of bilateral assistance should be investigated.

VII. PROTECTION OF LIVING RESOURCES AND FISHERIES AGAINST POLLUTION

67. The GFCM was informed of the action taken to follow up Resolution XII/74/7 of the Twelfth Session and noted that the Consultation convened from 19 to 23 February 1974 to study the protection of living resources and fisheries from pollution in the Mediterranean, had continued its session from 27 to 31 May 1974.

68. The Consultation approved a series of guidelines which could serve as a basis for the drafting of a framework convention on the protection of the marine environment against pollution in the Mediterranean. As a follow-up of this Consultation, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) had convened a Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea, which had met in Barcelona from 2 to 16 February 1976 and had completed and adopted the following documents:

- a Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution;
- a Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft;
- a Protocol concerning cooperation in combatting pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency.

69. The GFCM noted with satisfaction the steps taken towards the protection of the Mediterranean against pollution and stressed their importance especially in view of the deliberations of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

70. As a result of Resolution XII/74/8 of the Twelfth Session, the Working Party on Marine Pollution in Relation to the Protection of Living Resources had held its second session from

16 to 18 September 1974 in Monte Carlo. This Working Party had drawn up a plan for the implementation of four of the seven pilot projects selected by the IOC[1]/GFCM/ICSEM[2] International Workshop on Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean, held from 9 to 14 September 1974 in Monte Carlo, i.e:

- baseline studies and monitoring of metals, particularly mercury and cadmium, in marine organisms;

- baseline studies and monitoring of DDT, PCBs and other chlorinated hydrocarbons in marine organisms;

- research on the effects of pollutants on marine organisms and their populations;

- research on the effects of pollutants on marine communities and ecosystems.

71. An expert consultation had been convened in Rome from 23 June to 4 July 1975 by the FAO (GFCM) jointly with the UNEP and this had worked out operational plans for the four pilot projects. It had also provided the basis for the FAO (GFCM)/UNEP Joint Coordinated Project on Pollution in the Mediterranean which had been signed in December 1975. At the request of UNEP twelve governments had so far nominated 41 research centres to cooperate in the project.

72. The GFCM was informed that a guideline manual on sampling and analytical methods as well as a bibliography covering papers on ecology and pollution were in preparation.

73. The GFCM noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in implementing this coordinated project on pollution in the Mediterranean. The Council stressed the need for the research centres cooperating in the monitoring projects to participate in the intercalibration exercise on analytical methods, executed by the International Atomic Energy Agency Laboratory in Monaco.

74. The Session drew attention to the importance of pollutants introduced into the Mediterranean through transport by rivers. It stressed the need to take all necessary measures to protect coastal lagoons which were particularly sensitive to pollution. It also pointed out the need for investigations into waste water treatment and the use of sewage and hot water from power plants for fishery purposes.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

75. The Secretariat introduced the report of the Symposium. Since its choice at the Twelfth Session, this subject had become increasingly appropriate in view of the growing interest of the GFCM in regional fisheries management. Recommendations of the GFCM for rational stock management could only be put into effect by member governments and it was therefore important that national institutions should be in a position to cooperate fully in regional management activities. In this respect, one of the most important conclusions of the Symposium was that the increased management functions of the GFCM should entail no change in its modus operandi; the system of working parties based on national scientific capabilities which was a characteristic of other multinational commissions, and which had worked well in the past with the GFCM, should be continued.

76. The main conclusions of the Symposium, so far as national institutions were concerned, was that there was a need for clearer determination of research priorities. There was general agreement that research work should not become too academic, but should be related

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1/ Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
2/ International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea

to the management and development of fisheries in the region and the requirements of regional management bodies. Frequent reference was made to the value of national coordinating committees in improving communication between the different segments of the fisheries sector and thus arriving at a consensus of what national research priorities should be. The Symposium also agreed on the importance of other matters of national concern, e.g., the value of industry's own institutions in implementing government policy and the importance of undivided administration of the industry.

77. For training the Symposium had endorsed a proposal to hold a workshop to determine the most urgent regional training needs. The Symposium had, however, agreed that these needs must in any case include training in statistics. To facilitate the training of fisheries personnel from member nations, the GFCM was urged to act as an intermediary between those seeking training and training institutions and to maintain an up-to-date and accurate register of such institutions in the region.

IX. FUNDING OF GFCM ACTIVITIES

78. Document GFCM/XIII/76/17 "Funding of GFCM Activities" showed that while during recent years GFCM had made proposals to develop its activities in its various areas of competence it had not been possible to give effect to all these proposals due to lack of financial means. The regular budget of FAO did not cover expenses other than for the Secretariat, publications and the holding of meetings of the Council itself, working parties and committees. Multilateral assistance from outside FAO had been sought for some projects selected by GFCM. In many cases it had not been found.

79. The GFCM had been established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution which laid down provisions concerning conventions and multilateral agreements concluded under the auspices of the Organization. The bodies so established fell into one of the following three categories:

(a) bodies financed entirely by the Organization;

(b) bodies financed by the Organization and that might, in addition, undertake cooperative projects financed by their Members;

(c) bodies financed by the Organization that in addition had their own independent budget.

80. GFCM had so far belonged to category (b) above as under Article VII-4 of the GFCM Agreement the expenses incurred in connexion with cooperative research or development projects, unless funds were otherwise available, were determined and paid by the Members. Such contributions were paid into trust funds and the Council noted that this procedure had recently been adopted on two occasions.

81. Nothing however would stand in the way of the GFCM becoming a body of type (c), namely financed by FAO but having in addition its own independent budget provided by Members. The Council did not feel that this was an appropriate course of action at the moment.

82. The Council did, however, strongly urge FAO to provide GFCM with larger budgetary resources. It also requested the Secretariat to inquire from member governments whether they could make any voluntary contributions to GFCM for financing specific projects.

X. MEETINGS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FOURTEENTH SESSION

83. The Council expressed the desire that the Fourteenth Session should be divided into:

- a first part lasting about three days during which there would be discussions of scientific and technical matters resulting from the activities of the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

- a second part of about two days devoted to the examination of matters likely to give rise to administrative decisions or which could involve undertakings by Governments.

84. This procedure would enable the Government representatives referred to in paragraph 58 of this Report to participate, if necessary, only in that part of the Session where the official views of Governments would be under consideration.

85. The Council considered that a one-day seminar on the training of fishery industry senior personnel should be organized during the first part of the session.

86. Two subjects were proposed for a Symposium, if one was to be held. The first was tuna problems in the Mediterranean (biology, stock assessment, migrations, tuna fisheries, international regulations, etc.). The session agreed that this was an important subject, but felt that it should not be confined to the GFCM as it was of interest to other bodies such as the Cooperative Investigation in the Mediterranean jointly sponsored by GFCM, ICSEM and IOC and also ICCAT. The Secretariat was requested to contact these bodies with a view to considering the possibility of organizing such a Symposium.

87. The second subject proposed was the role of fisheries in the economy of member nations. Participants agreed that this was an important subject which should in principle be discussed. The Secretariat was requested to consult with the Yugoslav delegation concerning the scope and content of the proposed Symposium and to report further to member nations. The Council, however, stressed that a Symposium should not in fact be held unless it was certain that there would be adequate participation by member nations.

XI. ANY OTHER MATTERS

88. The Agenda of the Thirteenth Session had not included an item on fish technology and one delegation considered that the Council should take this matter up again at its next session. This was agreed to. The view was, however, expressed that the subject would fit well into the framework of the second proposed Symposium.

XII. ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

89. The Council unanimously re-elected:

Chairman:	Mr. C. Maurin
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr. D. Nedev
	Mr. A. Demetropoulos

XIII. DATE AND PLACE OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION

90. Subject to formal confirmation by his Government, the French delegate invited GFCM to host its next session at Nantes. The Council expressed its appreciation for this invitation and addressed its thanks to the French delegation. It was thought that September 1978 would be a suitable time.

XIV. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

91. The report of the Thirteenth Session of the GFCM was approved on 2 July 1976.

Annex(e) A

LISTE DES DELEGUES ET OBSERVATEURS
LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS

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Annex B

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session
2. Adoption of the Agenda and arrangements for the Session
3. Revision of the GFCM Agreement and Rules of Procedure
4. Seminar on Acoustic Surveys in the Mediterranean
5. Rational exploitation of fishery resources
   - 5.1 Fishery statistics
   - 5.2 Resources appraisal and needs for management
   - 5.3 Measures for management
6. Aquaculture in brackish waters
7. Protection of living resources and fisheries against pollution
8. Institutional aspects of the management and development of fisheries
9. Funding of GFCM activities
10. Meetings in conjunction with the Fourteenth Session
11. Any other matters
12. Election of Officers
13. Date and place of the Fourteenth Session
14. Approval of the Report

Annex C

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

SESSION

GFCM/XIII/76/1	Provisional agenda
GFCM/XIII/76/2	Annotated provisional agenda
GFCM/XIII/76/3	Provisional timetable
GFCM/XIII/76/4	Report of the GFCM Committee on Resource Management
GFCM/XIII/76/5	General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean - Agreement and Rules of Procedure
GFCM/XIII/76/6	Report of the Sixth Session of the Working Party on Resource Appraisal and Fishery Statistics
GFCM/XIII/76/7	Report on the GFCM programme for fishery statistics
GFCM/XIII/76/8	GFCM Statistical Bulletin: Nominal Catches - 1964-1974
GFCM/XIII/76/9	Seminar on Acoustic Surveys in the Mediterranean - Provisional agenda
GFCM/XIII/76/10	Summary of current activities and progress on acoustic surveys in the Mediterranean
GFCM/XIII/76/11	Some aspects of management in Mediterranean fisheries
GFCM/XIII/76/12	Cooperative programme of research on aquaculture - Report of the Third Session
GFCM/XIII/76/13	The role of COPRAQ in aquaculture development, and constraints
GFCM/XIII/76/14	Report of the Consultation convened to study the protection of living resources and fisheries from pollution in the Mediterranean
GFCM/XIII/76/15	Report of the FAO(GFCM)/UNEP Expert Consultation on the Joint Coordinated Project on Pollution in the Mediterranean
GFCM/XIII/76/16	Report of the Symposium on Institutional Aspects of the Management and Development of Mediterranean Fisheries
GFCM/XIII/76/17	Funding of GFCM activities
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 1	Provisional list of documents
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 2	Information for participants
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 3	Provisional list of participants
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 4	Résultats d'une campagne de prospection acoustique: abondance et distribution des ressources en poissons pélagiques dans les eaux algériennes 1/
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 5	Prospections acoustiques réalisées en Méditerranée française par le laboratoire d'océanographie de Sète, France
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 6	Acoustic investigations in Turkish waters - 1972-1974
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 7	A joint survey to assess the distribution and abundance of pelagic fish stocks in the northern Adriatic - Report to the Government of Italy

GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 8	First experiments on fish stock assessment by acoustic methods around Balearic Islands
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 9	Morocco - Quantitative acoustic observations on the size and distribution of the sardine resource off the southern Atlantic coast of Morocco
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 10	Morocco - Preliminary report on quantitative acoustic estimation of trumpet fish stock and distribution off the southern and central Atlantic coast of Morocco
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 11	FAO - Training course in acoustic methods for fish detection and abundance estimation. Manilla, Philippines. November 1975 1/
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 12	Selected bibliography on acoustic methods for fish detection and abundance estimation
GFCM/XIII/76/Inf. 13	**Report of the Thirtysecond Session of the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters**

SYMPOSIUM

GFCM: FD/76/1	Prospectus
GFCM: FD/76/2	Provisional agenda
GFCM: FD/76/3	Proposals for the planning and implementation of fishery training schemes in the Mediterranean region
GFCM: FD/76/4	The role of government in fisheries management and development
GFCM: FD/76/5	Some considerations on fisheries research and administration
GFCM: FD/76/6	Scientific research in the Adriatic and marine fisheries in Yugoslavia
GFCM: FD/76/7	The marketing of aquatic products in Turkey - Problems and development programmes
GFCM: FD/76/8	A note on the State's role in planning the development and management of the fishing industry in Yugoslavia
GFCM: FD/76/9	The role of government in fisheries development in Turkey
GFCM: FD/76/10	The role of government and private organizations in the planning and development of fisheries in Israel

1/ One copy only available to each delegation

Annex(e) D

AGREEMENT AND RULES OF PROCEDURE
(Amendments adopted by the GFCM)

ACCORD ET REGLEMENT INTERIEUR
(Amendements adoptés par le CGPM)

CONVENIO Y REGLAMENTO
(Enmiendas adoptadas por el CGPM)

AGREEMENT

Present Text	Proposed Amendments (as accepted by the GFCM on 28 June 1976)
PREAMBLE	PREAMBLE
The Contracting Governments having a mutual interest in the development and proper utilization of the resources of the Mediterranean and contiguous waters, and desiring to further the attainment of their objectives through international co-operation which would be furthered by the establishment of a General Fisheries Council of the Mediterranean, agree as follows:	Line 3. Between first "the" and "resources", insert "living marine" Line 4. Delete "contiguous waters" and replace with "the Black Sea and connecting waters,"
ARTICLE I	ARTICLE I
The Council	The Council
1. The Contracting Governments hereby establish within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization") a Council to be known as the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, (hereinafter referred to as "the Council"), for the purpose of exercising the functions and discharging the responsibilities set forth in Article IV below.	1. Line 10. Replace "IV" by "III"
2. The Members of the Council shall be such Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization and such non-member Nations of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, which accept this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of Article IX below, it being understood that these provisions shall not affect the membership status in the Council of such nations that are not members of the United Nations as may have become parties to this Agreement prior to 22 May 1963. (Rest of the text without change).	2. Lines 3-5. Delete "Nations of the Organization that are members of the United Nations," and replace with "States as are members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency" Line 7. Replace "IX" by "XI" Line 9. Replace "nations" by "States" Lines 10, 11. Between "Nations" and "as" insert ", any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency"

ARTICLE II

Organization

7. The Council may, by a two-thirds majority of its membership, adopt and amend its own Rules of Procedure which shall be consistent with the General Rules of the Organization. The Rules of the Council and any amendments thereto shall come into force as from the date of approval by the Director-General of the Organization subject to confirmation by the Council of the Organization.

ARTICLE II

Organization

7. Lines 9, 10. Delete "subject to confirmation by the Council of the Organization."

ARTICLE III

Committees, Working Parties and Specialists

(Text without change)

See ARTICLE VII

ARTICLE IV

Functions

The Council shall have the following functions and responsibilities:

a) to formulate all oceanographical and technical aspects of the problems of development and proper utilization of aquatic resources;

b) to encourage and co-ordinate research and the application of improved methods employed in fishery and allied industries with a view to the utilization of aquatic resources;

c) to assemble, publish, or disseminate all oceanographical and technical information relating to aquatic resources;

d) to recommend to Members such national and international research and development projects as may appear necessary or desirable to fill gaps in such knowledge;

e) to undertake, where appropriate, co-operative research and development projects directed to this end;

ARTICLE III

Functions (new text)

The purpose of the Council shall be to promote the development, conservation, rational management and best utilization of living marine resources, and to these ends it shall have the following functions and responsibilities:

a) to keep under review the state of these resources, including their abundance and the level of their exploitation, as well as the state of the fisheries based thereon;

b) to formulate and recommend, in accordance with the provisions of Article V, appropriate measures:

i) for the conservation and rational management of living marine resources, including measures:

regulating fishing methods and fishing gear,

prescribing the minimum size for individuals of specified species,

establishing open and closed fishing seasons and areas,

f) to propose, and where necessary to adopt, measures to bring about the standardization of scientific equipment, techniques, and nomenclature;

g) to make comparative studies of fishery legislation with a view to making recommendations to its Members respecting the greatest possible co-ordination;

h) to encourage research into the hygiene and prevention of occupational diseases of fishermen;

i) to extend its good offices in assisting Members to secure essential materials and equipment;

j) to report upon such questions relating to all oceanographical and technical problems as may be recommended to it by Members or by the Organization and, if it thinks proper to do so, by other international, national or private organizations with related interests;

k) to transmit, every two years, to the Director-General of the Organization, a report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions, and make such other reports to the Director-General of the Organization as may seem to it necessary or desirable. Reports of the committees and working parties of the Council provided for in Article III of this Agreement shall be transmitted to the Director-General of the Organization through the Council.

ARTICLE V

Region

The Council shall carry out the functions and responsibilities set forth in Article IV in the region as referred to in the Preamble.

regulating the amount of total catch and fishing effort and their allocation among Members,

ii) for the implementation of these recommendations;

c) to keep under review the economic and social aspects of the fishing industry and recommend any measures aimed at its development;

d) to encourage, recommend, coordinate and, as appropriate, undertake training and extension activities in all aspects of fisheries;

e) to encourage, recommend, coordinate and, as appropriate, undertake research and development activities, including co-operative projects in the area of fisheries and the protection of living marine resources;

f) to assemble, publish or disseminate information regarding exploitable living marine resources and fisheries based on these resources;

g) to carry out such other activities as may be necessary for the Council to achieve its purpose as defined above.

ARTICLE IV

Region

Line 3. Replace "IV" by "III"

ARTICLE V

Recommendations on management measures (new text)

1. The recommendations referred to in Article III, paragraph b), shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Members of the Council present and voting. The text of such recommendations shall be communicated by the Chairman of the Council to each Member.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Article, the Members of the Council undertake to give effect to any recommendations made by the Council under Article III, paragraph b), from the date determined by the Council which shall not be before the period for objection provided for in this Article has elapsed.

3. Any Member of the Council may within one hundred and twenty days from the date of notification of a recommendation object to it and in that event shall not be under obligation to give effect to that recommendation. In the event of an objection being made within the one hundred and twenty days period any other Member may similarly object at any time within a further period of sixty days. A Member may also at any time withdraw its objection and give effect to a recommendation.

4. If objections to a recommendation are made by more than one-third of the Members of the Council the other Members shall be relieved forthwith of any obligation to give effect to that recommendation; nevertheless any or all of them may agree among themselves to give effect to it.

5. The Chairman of the Council shall notify each Member immediately upon receipt of each objection or withdrawal of objection.

ARTICLE VI

Reports
(Text based on present Article IV, k)

The Council shall transmit, after each session, to the Director-General of the Organization, a report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions, and make such other reports to the Director-General of the Organization as may seem to it necessary or desirable. Reports of the committees and working parties of the Council provided for in Article VII of the Agreement shall be transmitted to the Director-General of the Organization through the Council.

ARTICLE VI

Co-operation with International Organizations

(Text without change)

ARTICLE VII

Expenses

1. The expenses of delegates and their alternates, experts and advisers occasioned by attendance at sessions of the Council and the expenses of representatives sent to committees or working parties established in accordance with Article III of this Agreement shall be determined and paid by their respective governments.

4. The expenses incurred in connection with co-operative research or development projects undertaken in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, paragraphs d) and e) unless otherwise available shall be determined and paid by the Members in the form and proportion to which they shall mutually agree.
(Rest of the text without change)

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

(Text without change)

ARTICLE IX

Acceptance

2. The Council may, by a two-thirds majority of its membership, admit to membership such other nations that are members of the United Nations as have submitted an application for membership and a declaration made in a formal instrument that they accept this Agreement as in force at the time of admission.

ARTICLE X

Entry into force

(Text without change)

ARTICLE VII

Committees, Working Parties and Specialists

(Text of present Article III without change)

ARTICLE VIII

Co-operation with International Organizations

(Text without change)

ARTICLE IX

Expenses

1. Line 6. Replace "III" by "VII"

4. Lines 4, 5. Replace "IV, paragraphs d) and e)" by "III, paragraph e)"

ARTICLE X

Amendments

(Text without change)

ARTICLE XI

Acceptance

2. Line 3. Delete "nations" and replace with "States"
Line 4. Between "Nations" and "as" insert ", any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency"

ARTICLE XII

Entry into force

(Text without change)

ARTICLE XI	ARTICLE XIII
Territorial Application	Territorial Application
The Members of the Council shall, when accepting this Agreement, state explicitly to which territories their participation shall extend. In the absence of such a declaration, participation shall be deemed to apply to all the territories for the international relations of which the Member is responsible. Subject to the provisions of Article XII below, the scope of the territorial application may be modified by a subsequent declaration.	Line 9. Replace "XII" by "XIV"
ARTICLE XII	ARTICLE XIV
Withdrawal	Withdrawal
(Text without change)	(Text without change)
ARTICLE XIII	ARTICLE XV
Interpretation and Settlement of Disputes	Interpretation and Settlement of Disputes
(Text without change)	(Text without change)
ARTICLE XIV	ARTICLE XVI
Termination	Termination
(Text without change)	(Text without change)
ARTICLE XV	ARTICLE XVII
Certification and Registration	Certification and Registration
The text of this Agreement was originally formulated at Rome on the 24th day of September one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine in the French language. Two copies in the English, French and Spanish languages of this Agreement as amended on the 22nd day of May one thousand nine hundred and sixtythree by the First Special Session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, shall after approval by the Council or Conference of the Organization, as appropriate, be certified by the Chairman of the Conference or Council of the Organization and by the Director-General of the Organization. (Rest of the text without change)	Line 8. Between "Session" and "of", insert "and on the 1st day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventysix by the Thirteenth Session"

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Present Text	Proposed Amendments (as accepted by the GFCM on 28 June 1976)
RULE I	RULE I
Agreement: The Agreement for the establishment of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean formulated at Rome, Italy, 24 September 1949 as amended in conformity with Article VIII thereof.	Agreement: Line 6. Replace "VIII" by "X"
RULE II Sessions of the Council	
(Text without change)	
RULE III Credentials	
(Text without change)	
RULE IV Agenda	RULE IV Agenda
1. i) applications for membership, in accordance with Article IX, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, from nations which while not Members of the Organization, are members of the United Nations;	1. i) Line 2. Replace "IX" by "XI" Line 4. Delete "nations" and replace with "States" Line 6. Replace "Nations" with "Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency;"
RULE V The Secretariat	
(Text without change)	
RULE VI Plenary Meetings of the Council	
(Text without change)	
RULE VII Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen	
(Text without change)	

RULE VIII

Functions of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

(Text without change)

RULE IX

Voting Arrangements and Procedures

(Text without change)

RULE X Committees	RULE X Committees
1. d) prepare estimates of expenses for the next financial period for presentation to the Council for submission to the Organization, in the light of the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 2 of the Agreement;	1. d) Line 5. Replace "VII" by "IX"
3. The establishment of committees and working parties referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall be subject to the provisions of Article III, paragraph 4 of the Agreement.	3. Line 4. Replace "III" by "VII"

RULE XI

Budget and Finance

(Text without change)

RULE XII Participation by Observers	RULE XII Participation by Observers
3. Nations that are not Members of the Council, nor Members or Associate Members of the Organization, but are members of the United Nations may, upon request, and with the approval of the Council of the Organization and of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, attend sessions of the latter Council and its subsidiary bodies in an observer capacity, in accordance with the Statement of Principles adopted by the Conference relating to the granting of observer status to nations.	3. Line 1. Replace "Nations" with "States" Line 4. Between "Nations" and "may" insert ", any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency"

RULE XIII

Co-operative Projects

In the furtherance of co-operative projects provided for in Article IV d) and e) of the Agreement, and of studies undertaken outside the region referred to in the Preamble of the Agreement, arrangements may be made with Governments that are not members of the Council. All such arrangements shall be made by the Director-General of the Organization.

RULE XIII

Co-operative Projects

Lines 2, 3. Replace "IV d) and e)" by "III e)"

RULE XIV

Records, Reports and Recommendations

4. The conclusions and recommendations of the Council shall be transmitted to the Director-General of the Organization at the close of each session, who shall circulate them to Members of the Council, nations and international organizations that were represented at the session and make them available to other Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization for their information.

RULE XIV

Records, Reports and Recommendations

4. Subject to the provisions of Article V of the Agreement, the conclusions and recommendations of the Council shall be transmitted to the Director-General of the Organization at the close of each session, who shall circulate them to Members of the Council, nations and international organizations that were represented at the session and make them available to other Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization for their information.

RULE XV

Recommendations to Members

1. The Council may make recommendations for action by Members on any matter pertaining to the functions described in Article IV of the Agreement.

RULE XV

Recommendations to Members

1. Line 3. Replace "IV" by "III"

RULE XVI

Amendments to the Agreement

1. Proposals for the amendment of the Agreement as provided by Article VIII of the Agreement may be made by any Member in a communication addressed to the Secretary. (Rest of the text without change)

RULE XVI

Amendments to the Agreement

1. Line 2. Replace "VIII" by "X"

RULE XVII

Suspension and Amendment of Rules

(Text without change)

RULE XVIII

Official Languages

(Text without change)

ACCORD

Texte actuel	Amendements proposés (tels qu'acceptés par le CGPM le 28 juin 1976)
PREAMBULE	PREAMBULE
Les Etats contractants, ayant un mutuel intérêt au développement et à l'utilisation appropriée des ressources de la mer Méditerranée et des eaux adjacentes, et désirant en outre atteindre leurs buts à l'aide de la coopération internationale favorisée par l'établissement d'un Conseil général méditerranéen des pêches, sont convenus de ce qui suit:	Ligne 3. Entre "ressources" et "de", inclure "marines vivantes". Ligne 4. Supprimer "et des eaux adjacentes," et remplacer par ", de la mer Noire et des eaux intermédiaires,".
ARTICLE PREMIER	ARTICLE PREMIER
Le Conseil	Le Conseil
1. Les Etats contractants créent par les présentes, dans le cadre de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (désignée ci-après sous le nom "l'Organisation") un Conseil qui porte le nom de Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée (désigné ci-après sous le nom "le Conseil") ayant pour objet l'exercice des fonctions et l'accomplissement des tâches définies à l'Article IV ci-dessous.	1. Ligne 10. Remplacer "IV" par "III"
2. Les Membres du Conseil sont les Etats Membres et Membres associés de l'Organisation et les Etats non membres de l'Organisation mais Membres des Nations Unies qui acceptent le présent Accord conformément aux dispositions de l'Article IX ci-dessous. Il est entendu toutefois que la qualité de Membre du Conseil de tout Etat non membre des Nations Unies qui est devenu partie au présent Accord avant le 22 mai 1963 ne sera pas affectée par la présente disposition. (Reste du texte sans changement)	2. Lignes 4 et 5. Remplacer "Membres des Nations Unies" par "faisant partie de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de l'une quelconque des institutions spécialisées ou de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique". Ligne 6. Remplacer "IX" par "XI". Ligne 9. Remplacer "non membre des Nations Unies" par "ne faisant pas partie de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de l'une quelconque des institutions spécialisées ou de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique".

ARTICLE II

Organisation

7. Le Conseil peut, à la majorité des deux-tiers de ses Membres, adopter et amender son propre Règlement intérieur, qui doit être en harmonie avec le Règlement général de l'Organisation. Le Règlement intérieur du Conseil et tout amendement à ce Règlement entrent en vigueur à la date de leur approbation par le Directeur général de l'Organisation sous réserve de ratification par le Conseil de l'Organisation.

ARTICLE III

Comités, Groupes de travail et spécialistes

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE IV

Fonctions

Le Conseil a les fonctions et les tâches suivantes:

a) Exposer tous les problèmes océanographiques, et les aspects techniques du développement et de l'utilisation appropriée des ressources aquatiques;

b) encourager et coordonner les recherches et l'application des méthodes de perfectionnement employées dans le domaine de la pêche et des industries connexes en vue de l'utilisation des ressources aquatiques;

c) rassembler et publier ou diffuser toutes les informations océanographiques et techniques se rapportant aux ressources aquatiques;

d) recommander aux Membres telle recherche nationale ou internationale et les projets de développement jugés nécessaires ou souhaitables afin de combler les lacunes dans ces connaissances;

e) entreprendre, quand on le jugera opportun, des recherches en commun et élaborer des projets de développement dans ce but;

ARTICLE II

Organisation

7. Lignes 9, 10. Supprimer "sous réserve de ratification par le Conseil de l'Organisation."

Voir ARTICLE VII

ARTICLE III

Fonctions (nouveau texte)

Le Conseil a pour rôle de promouvoir le développement, la conservation, l'aménagement rationnel et la valorisation des ressources marines vivantes et, à ces fins, il s'acquitte des fonctions et assume les responsabilités ci-après:

a) examiner l'état de ces ressources, y compris leur abondance et le niveau de leur exploitation, ainsi que l'état des pêcheries qu'elles alimentent;

b) formuler et recommander, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article V, des mesures appropriées:

i) pour la conservation et l'aménagement rationnel des ressources marines vivantes, notamment en vue de:

réglementer les méthodes ou les engins de pêche,

fixer la taille minimale des individus d'espèces déterminées,

établir des périodes et des zones d'autorisation ou d'interdiction de la pêche,

f) proposer, et quand cela sera nécessaire, adopter, des mesures susceptibles de déterminer la standardisation de l'outillage scientifique, des techniques et de la nomenclature;

g) étudier d'une manière comparative les législations relatives à la pêche en vue de recommander aux Membres de les coordonner dans la mesure du possible;

h) encourager les études relatives à l'hygiène et à la prophylaxie des maladies professionnelles des pêcheurs;

i) aider par ses bons offices les Membres à obtenir le matériel et l'outillage essentiels;

j) établir des rapports sur toutes questions relatives à tous les problèmes océanographiques et techniques, tel que cela peut lui être recommandé par des Membres ou par l'Organisation et, s'il le juge opportun, par d'autres organisations internationales, nationales ou privées, ayant des intérêts connexes;

k) transmettre tous les deux ans au Directeur général de l'Organisation un rapport contenant ses opinions, recommandations et décisions et lui soumettre tels autres rapports qui pourraient sembler nécessaires ou souhaitables. Les rapports des comités et groupes de travail du Conseil prévus à l'Article III du présent Accord sont transmis au Directeur général de l'Organisation par les soins du Conseil.

ARTICLE V

Région

Le Conseil exerce les fonctions et accomplit les tâches énoncées à l'Article IV dans la région indiquée dans le Préambule du présent Accord.

réglementer la quantité totale de captures et le volume total de l'effort de pêche et les répartir parmi les Membres,

ii) pour la mise en oeuvre des ces recommandations;

c) examiner les aspects économiques et sociaux de l'industrie de la pêche et recommander toute mesure visant à son développement;

d) encourager, recommander, coordonner et entreprendre, le cas échéant, des activités de formation et de vulgarisation dans tous les domaines de la pêche;

e) encourager, recommander, coordonner et entreprendre, le cas échéant, des activités de recherche et de développement, y compris des projets en commun dans le domaine halieutique et dans celui de la protection des ressources marines vivantes;

f) rassembler, publier ou diffuser des renseignements sur les ressources marines vivantes exploitables et sur les pêcheries qu'elles alimentent;

g) entreprendre toutes autres activités qui pourraient être nécessaires pour permettre au Conseil de remplir son rôle tel qu'il est défini ci-dessus.

ARTICLE IV

Région

Le Conseil s'acquitte des fonctions et assume les responsabilités énoncées à l'Article III dans la région indiquée dans le Préambule du présent Accord.

ARTICLE V

Recommandations concernant les mesures d'aménagement (nouveau texte)

1. Les recommandations visées à l'Article III, paragraphe b) sont adoptées à la majorité des deux-tiers des Membres du Conseil présents et votant . Le texte de ces recommandations est communiqué par le Président du Conseil à chaque Membre.

2. Sous réserve des dispositions du présent Article, les Membres du Conseil s'engagent à appliquer toute recommandation adoptée par le Conseil conformément à l'Article III, paragraphe b) à compter de la date arrêtée par le Conseil, celle-ci ne devant pas être fixée avant la fin de la période prévue dans le présent Article pour la présentation d'objections.

3. Tout Membre du Conseil peut présenter une objection dans les cent-vingt jours qui suivent la date de notification d'une recommandation et, dans ce cas, il ne sera pas tenu d'appliquer cette recommandation. Si une objection est présentée dans le délai de cent-vingt jours, tout autre Membre peut présenter une objection à tout moment au cours d'une période supplémentaire de soixante jours. Tout Membre qui a présenté une objection à une recommandation peut à tout moment la retirer et appliquer alors la recommandation.

4. Si des objections à une recommandation sont présentées par plus du tiers des Membres du Conseil, les autres Membres sont, de ce fait, dispensés de l'obligation d'appliquer cette recommandation; cependant, tous ces Membres ou certains d'entre eux peuvent convenir de l'appliquer.

5. Le Président du Conseil notifie, dès réception, à tous les Membres, toute objection et tout retrait d'objection.

ARTICLE VI

Rapports
(texte basé sur l'actuel Article IV-k)

Le Conseil transmet au Directeur général de l'Organisation, à la suite de chaque session, un rapport contenant ses opinions, recommandations et décisions et lui soumet tels autres rapports qui pourraient sembler nécessaires ou souhaitables. Les rapports des comités et groupes de travail du Conseil prévus à l'Article VII du présent Accord sont transmis au Directeur général de l'Organisation par les soins du Conseil.

ARTICLE VII

Comités, Groupes de travail et spécialistes

(Texte du présent Article III sans changement)

ARTICLE VI

Coopération avec les organisations internationales

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE VIII

Coopération avec les organisations internationales

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE VII

Frais

1. Les frais engagés par les délégués et par leurs suppléants, experts et conseillers, du fait de leur présence aux sessions du Conseil, ainsi que les dépenses des représentants siégeant dans les comités ou groupes de travail créés en vertu de l'Article III du présent Accord, sont déterminés et payés par leurs gouvernements respectifs.

4. Les frais résultant de recherches ou de projets de développement entrepris en commun conformément aux dispositions de l'Article IV, paragraphes d) et e) sont, en l'absence de fonds autrement disponibles, fixés et pris en charge par les Membres dans la forme et la proportion dont ils conviennent mutuellement.

(Reste du texte sans changement)

ARTICLE IX

Frais

1. Ligne 6. Remplacer "III" par "VII".

4. Lignes 3, 4. Remplacer "IV, paragraphes d) et e)" par "III, paragraphe e)".

ARTICLE VIII

Amendements

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE X

Amendements

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE IX

Adhésion

2. Le Conseil peut, à la majorité des deux-tiers de ses Membres, admettre à la qualité de Membres tels autres Etats qui sont Membres des Nations Unies et qui ont présenté une demande d'admission, accompagnée d'une déclaration constitutant un instrument formel d'adhésion à l'Accord en vigueur au moment de l'admission.

ARTICLE XI

Adhésion

2. Lignes 3 et 4. Remplacer "sont Membres des Nations Unies" par "font partie de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de l'une quelconque des institutions spécialisées ou de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique".

ARTICLE X

Entrée en vigueur

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XII

Entrée en vigueur

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XI

Application territoriale

Au moment où ils adhèrent au présent Accord, les Membres indiquent expressément à quels territoires s'applique leur adhésion. A défaut d'une telle déclaration, l'Accord est considéré comme s'appliquant à tous les territoires pour lesquels l'Etat intéressé est responsable de la conduite des relations internationales. Sous réserve des dispositions de l'Article XII ci-dessous, l'application territoriale peut être modifiée par une déclaration ultérieure.

ARTICLE XII

Retraits

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XIII

Interprétation de l'Accord et règlement des différends

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XIV

Expiration de l'Accord

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XV

Authentification et enregistrement

Le texte du présent Accord a été initialement rédigé à Rome le 24 septembre mil neuf cent quarante-neuf, en langue française. Après approbation par le Conseil ou la Conférence de l'Organisation, selon le cas, deux exemplaires en anglais, en français et en espagnol dudit Accord tel qu'amendé le 22 mai mil neuf cent soixante-trois par la première session extraordinaire du Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée sont authentifiés par apposition des signatures du Président de la Conférence ou du Président du Conseil de l'Organisation et du Directeur général.

(Reste du texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XIII

Application territoriale

Ligne 9. Remplacer "XII" par "XIV".

ARTICLE XIV

Retraits

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XV

Interprétation de l'Accord et règlement des différends

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XVI

Expiration de l'Accord

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XVII

Authentification et enregistrement

Lignes 8, 9. Entre "extraordinaire" et "du" insérer "et le 1er juillet mil neuf cent soixante-seize par la treizième session"

REGLEMENT INTERIEUR

Texte actuel	Amendements proposés (tels qu'acceptés par le CGPM le 28 juin 1976)
ARTICLE PREMIER	ARTICLE PREMIER
Accord: L'Accord en vue de la constitution d'un Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée, conclu à Rome (Italie) le 24 septembre 1949, tel qu'amendé conformément aux dispositions de l'Article VIII dudit Accord.	Accord: Ligne 6. Remplacer "VIII" par "X".
ARTICLE II	
Sessions du Conseil	
(Texte sans changement)	
ARTICLE III	
Pouvoirs des délégués	
(Texte sans changement)	
ARTICLE IV	ARTICLE IV
Ordre du jour	Ordre du jour
1. i) les demandes d'adhésion au Conseil, conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'Article IX de l'Accord, présentées par des Etats qui, bien que non membres de l'Organisation, sont Membres des Nations Unies;	1. i) Ligne 3. Remplacer "IX" par "XI". Ligne 6. Remplacer "sont Membres des Nations Unies;" par "font partie de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de l'une quelconque des institutions spécialisées ou de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique;"
ARTICLE V	
Secrétariat	
(Texte sans changement)	
ARTICLE VI	
Séances plénières du Conseil	
(Texte sans changement)	
ARTICLE VII	
Election du Président et des Vice-Présidents	
(Texte sans changement)	

ARTICLE VIII

Fonctions du Président et des vice-Présidents

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE IX

Dispositions et procédures relatives au vote

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE X

Comités

1. d) il fait l'estimation des dépenses pour l'exercice financier suivant en vue de la soumettre au Conseil et ultérieurement à l'Organisation, à la lumière des dispositions de l'Article VII, paragraphe 2 de l'Accord;

3. La création des comités et groupes de travail mentionnés dans les paragraphes 1 et 2 ci-dessus est subordonnée aux dispositions de l'Article III, paragraphe 4 de l'Accord.

ARTICLE X

Comités

1. d) Ligne 6. Remplacer "VII" par "IX".

3. Ligne 4. Remplacer "III" par "VII".

ARTICLE XI

Budget et finances

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XII

Participation des observateurs

3. Les Etats qui, sans être Membres du Conseil, ni Membres ou Membres associés de l'Organisation, font partie des Nations Unies peuvent sur leur demande et avec l'assentiment du Conseil de l'Organisation et du Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée, participer en qualité d'observateurs aux sessions de ce dernier et à celles de ses organes subsidiaires, conformément aux Principes adoptés par la Conférence en matière d'octroi du statut d'observateur à des Etats.

ARTICLE XII

Participation des observateurs

3. Ligne 3. Remplacer "des Nations Unies" par "de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de l'une quelconque des institutions spécialisées ou de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique"

ARTICLE XIII

Projets en commun

A l'occasion de la mise en oeuvre des projets entrepris en commun et prévus à l'Article IV, alinéas d) et e) de l'Accord et de tra-

ARTICLE XIII

Projets en commun

Ligne 3. Remplacer "IV, alinéas d) et e)" par "III, alinéa e)".

vaux de recherches effectués en dehors de la région indiquée au Préambule de l'Accord, des arrangements peuvent être conclus avec des gouvernements qui ne sont pas Membres du Conseil. Ces arrangements relèvent dans tous les cas du Directeur général de l'Organisation.

ARTICLE XIV

Comptes rendus, rapports et recommandations

4. Les conclusions et recommandations du Conseil sont transmises à l'issue de chaque session au Directeur général de l'Organisation, lequel les communique aux Membres du Conseil ainsi qu'aux Etats et organisations internationales qui étaient représentés à la session; il les met à la disposition des autres Etats Membres et Membres associés de l'Organisation pour leur information.

ARTICLE XIV

Comptes rendus, rapports et recommandations

4. Sous réserve des dispositions de l'Article V de l'Accord, les conclusions et recommandations du Conseil sont transmises à l'issue de chaque session au Directeur général de l'Organisation, lequel les communique aux Membres du Conseil ainsi qu'aux Etats et organisations internationales qui étaient représentés à la session; il les met à la disposition des autres Etats Membres et Membres associés de l'Organisation pour leur information.

ARTICLE XV

Recommandations aux Membres

1. Le Conseil peut adresser des recommandations aux Membres sur toutes questions relatives aux fonctions mentionnées dans l'Article IV de l'Accord.

ARTICLE XV

Recommandations aux Membres

1. Ligne 4. Remplacer "IV" par "III".

ARTICLE XVI

Amendements à l'Accord

1. Les propositions d'amendement à l'Accord formulées en vertu de l'Article VIII dudit Accord peuvent être présentées par un Membre dans une communication adressée au Secrétaire.
(Reste du texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XVI

Amendements à l'Accord

1. Ligne 2. Remplacer "VIII" par "X".

ARTICLE XVII

Suspensions et amendements relatifs aux articles du Règlement

(Texte sans changement)

ARTICLE XVIII

Langues officielles

(Textes sans changement)

CONVENIO

Texto actual	Enmiendas propuestas (aceptadas por el CGPM el 28 de junio de 1976)
PREAMBULO	PREAMBULO
Los Estados Contratantes, mutuamente interesados en el fomento y adecuado aprovechamiento de los recursos del mar Mediterráneo y de las aguas adyacentes, y deseosos de conseguir estos fines promoviendo la cooperación internacional mediante la creación de un Consejo General de Pesca del Mediterráneo, convienen en lo siguiente:	Línea 3. Entre "recursos" y "del" agregar "marinos vivos" Línea 4. Eliminar "y de las aguas adyacentes" y reemplazar por ", del mar Negro y de las aguas comunicantes"
ARTICULO I	ARTICULO I
El Consejo	El Consejo
1. Los Estados Contratantes establecen por el presente, dentro del marco de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (en lo sucesivo denominada "la Organización"), un Consejo que llevará el nombre de Consejo General de Pesca del Mediterráneo (en lo sucesivo denominado "el Consejo") para que ejerza las funciones y asuma las responsabilidades estipuladas en el Artículo IV del presente Convenio.	1. Línea 10. Reemplazar "IV" por "III"
2. Los Miembros del Consejo serán los Estados Miembros y Miembros Asociados de la Organización y los Estados que sin pertenecer a ésta sean miembros de las Naciones Unidas y acepten el presente Convenio de conformidad con las disposiciones del Artículo IX del mismo; queda entendido, no obstante, que estas disposiciones no afectarán a la condición de Miembro del Consejo de los Estados no miembros de las Naciones Unidas, que hubiesen pasado a ser parte del presente Convenio antes del 22 de mayo 1963. (Resto del texto sin modificaciones).	2. Líneas 3, 4. Eliminar "sin pertenecer a ésta sean miembros de las Naciones Unidas" y reemplazar por ", no siéndolo, pertenezcan a las Naciones Unidas, a cualquiera de sus organismos especializados o al Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica" Línea 6. Reemplazar "IX" por "XI" Línea 10. Eliminar "no miembros de las Naciones Unidas," y reemplazar por "que no pertenezcan a las Naciones Unidas, a cualquiera de sus organismos especializados o al Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica"

ARTICULO II

Organización

7. El Consejo podrá, por mayoría de dos tercios de sus miembros, adoptar y modificar su propio Reglamento, el cual deberá ser compatible con el Reglamento General de la Organización. El Reglamento del Consejo y cualesquiera modificación al mismo entrarán en vigor a partir de la fecha en que los apruebe el Director General a reserva de su ratificación por el Consejo de la Organización.

ARTICULO II

Organización

7. Líneas 8, 9. Eliminar "a reserva de su ratificación por el Consejo de la Organización."

ARTICULO III

Comités, grupos de trabajo y especialistas

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ver ARTICULO VII

ARTICULO IV

Funciones

El Consejo tendrá las siguientes funciones y responsabilidades:

a) exponer todos los problemas oceanográficos y los aspectos técnicos del desarrollo y aprovechamiento adecuado de los recursos acuáticos;

b) fomentar y coordinar los trabajos de investigación y la aplicación de los métodos de perfeccionamiento empleados en las actividades pesqueras y en las industrias afines con miras a utilizar los recursos acuáticos;

c) reunir y publicar o divulgar todas las informaciones oceanográficas y técnicas relativas a los recursos acuáticos;

d) recomendar a los Miembros las investigaciones nacionales e internacionales y los proyectos de desarrollo que se juzgue necesario o conveniente para llenar las lagunas que existan en tales conocimientos;

e) emprender, cuando fuere apropiado, investigaciones conjuntas y elaborar proyectos de desarrollo con este fin;

ARTICULO III

Funciones (nuevo texto)

La finalidad del Consejo consistirá en fomentar el desarrollo, la conservación, la ordenación racional de los recursos marinos vivos y su mejor aprovechamiento y para tal fin tendrá las siguientes funciones y responsabilidades:

a) examinar el estado de esos recursos, comprendida su abundancia y el nivel de su explotación, y el de las pesquerías en ellos basadas;

b) formular y recomendar, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el Artículo V, las medidas pertinentes para:

i) la conservación y ordenación racional de los recursos marinos vivos, incluidas las medidas para:

regular los métodos o artes de pesca,

prescribir tallas mínimas para individuos de determinadas especies,

establecer períodos y zonas de pesca y de veda,

f) proponer y, cuando fuere necesario, adoptar medidas encaminadas a uniformar el equipo científico, las técnicas y la nomenclatura;

g) llevar a cabo estudios comparativos de legislación pesquera con objeto de recomendar a los Miembros la coordinación de la misma, en la medida de lo posible;

h) fomentar los estudios relativos a la higiene y profilaxis de las enfermedades profesionales de los pescadores;

i) ayudar a los Miembros mediante sus buenos oficios a obtener el material y el equipo esenciales;

j) informar sobre todas las cuestiones relacionadas con todos los problemas oceanográficos y técnicos que le fueren encomendados por sus Miembros o la Organización y, si lo cree conveniente, por cualesquiera otros organismos internacionales, nacionales o privados cuyos intereses sean afines;

k) transmitir cada dos años un informe con sus opiniones, recomendaciones y decisiones al Director General de la Organización y presentarle, asimismo, cuantos informes considere necesarios o convenientes. Los informes de los comités y de los grupos de trabajo del Consejo previstos en el Artículo III del presente Convenio, serán transmitidos al Director General de la Organización por conducto del Consejo.

ARTICULO V

Región

El Consejo ejercerá las funciones y llevará a cabo las tareas estipuladas en el Artículo IV en la región indicada en el Preámbulo del presente Convenio.

regular la cuantía de la captura total y el volumen total del esfuerzo de pesca y su distribución entre los Miembros,

ii) poner en práctica las medidas recomendadas;

c) considerar los aspectos económicos y sociales de la industria de la pesca y recomendar las medidas tendentes a su desarrollo;

d) promover, recomendar, coordinar y emprender, en su caso, actividades de capacitación y divulgación en todos los aspectos de la pesca;

e) fomentar, recomendar, coordinar y emprender, cuando proceda, actividades de investigación y desarrollo, incluidos proyectos conjuntos en el campo de la pesca y de la protección de los recursos marinos vivos;

f) recopilar, publicar o difundir la información acerca de los recursos marinos vivos explotables y las pesquerías en ellos basadas;

g) emprender todas las demás actividades que puedan ser necesarias para que el Consejo desempeñe las funciones definidas más arriba."

ARTICULO IV

Región

Línea 3. Reemplazar "IV" por "III"

ARTICULO V

Recomendaciones referentes a las medidas de ordenación

1. Las recomendaciones mencionadas en el Artículo III, párrafo b) se adoptarán por una mayoría de dos tercios de los miembros presentes y votantes del Consejo. El Presidente del Consejo comunicará el texto de esas recomendaciones a cada Miembro.

2. Con sujeción a lo dispuesto en el presente Artículo, los Miembros del Consejo se comprometen a llevar a efecto cualesquier recomendaciones formuladas por el Consejo en virtud del Artículo III, párrafo b), a partir de la fecha decidida por el Consejo, que no será anterior a la fecha de vencimiento del plazo para la presentación de objeciones, previsto en el presente artículo.

3. Todo Miembro del Consejo podrá, dentro de los 120 días siguientes a la fecha de notificación de una recomendación, presentar una objeción a la misma, en cuyo caso no estará obligado a llevar a efecto dicha recomendación. En el caso de que se presente una objeción dentro del período de 120 días, cualquier otro Miembro podrá presentar en todo momento una objeción, dentro de un nuevo plazo de 60 días. Cualquier Miembro podrá retirar en cualquier momento su objeción, y llevar a efecto la recomendación.

4. Si más de un tercio de los Miembros del Consejo presenta objeciones a una recomendación, los demás Miembros quedarán exentos inmediatamente de toda obligación de llevar a efecto dicha recomendación, aunque cualquiera de ellos, o todos ellos, puedan acordar entre sí dar cumplimiento a dicha recomendación.

5. El Presidente del Consejo notificará inmediatamente a todos los Miembros de la recepción y del retiro de cada objeción.

ARTICULO VI

Informes
(Texto basado en el actual Artículo IV, k)

El Consejo transmitirá cada dos años un informe con sus opiniones y decisiones al Director General de la Organización y le presentará, asimismo, cuantos informes considere necesarios o convenientes. Los informes de los comités y de los grupos de trabajo del Consejo previstos en el Artículo VII del presente Convenio serán transmitidos al Director General de la Organización por conducto del Consejo.

ARTICULO VI

Cooperación con los organismos internacionales

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO VII

Gastos

1. Los gastos ocasionados por los delegados y sus suplentes, los expertos y los asesores con motivo de su asistencia a los períodos de sesiones del Consejo, así como los gastos de los representantes enviados a los comités o grupos de trabajo, establecidos de conformidad con el Artículo III del presente Convenio, serán determinados y pagados por sus Gobiernos respectivos.

4. Los gastos que ocasionen las investigaciones conjuntas o los proyectos de desarrollo emprendidos en común de conformidad con las disposiciones del Artículo IV, párrafos d) y e), a menos que se disponga de fondos para ello de alguna otra manera, los determinarán y pagarán los Miembros en la forma y proporción que hayan mutuamente convenido. (Resto del texto sin modificaciones).

ARTICULO VIII

Enmiendas

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO IX

Adhesión

2. El Consejo, por mayoría de los dos tercios de sus componentes, podrá conceder el ingreso en el mismo a todos los Estados que sean Miembros de las Naciones Unidas y que hayan presentado una solicitud de admisión, acompañada de una declaración que constituya un instrumento de adhesión en buena y debida forma al Convenio en vigor en el momento de la admisión.

ARTICULO X

Entrada en vigor

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO VII

Comités, grupos de trabajo y especialistas

(Texto del actual Artículo III sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO VIII

Cooperación con los organismos internacionales

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO IX

Gastos

1. Línea 7. Reemplazar "III" por "VII"

4. Líneas 4, 5. Reemplazar "IV, párrafos d) y e)" por "III, párrafo e)"

ARTICULO X

Enmiendas

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XI

Adhesión

2. Líneas 3, 4. Eliminar "sean Miembros de las Naciones Unidas" y reemplazar por "pertenezcan a las Naciones Unidas, a cualquiera de sus organismos especializados o al Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica"

ARTICULO XII

Entrada en vigor

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XI

Aplicación territorial

Los Miembros del Consejo, en el momento de adherirse al presente Convenio, deberán indicar expresamente a qué territorios se extenderá su adhesión. En ausencia de tal declaración, se considerará que el presente Convenio se aplica a todos los territorios de cuyas relaciones internacionales sea responsable el Estado en cuestión. A reserva de lo dispuesto en el Artículo XII del presente Convenio podrá modificarse la aplicación territorial mediante una declaración ulterior.

ARTICULO XII

Retirada

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XIII

Interpretación del Convenio y solución de controversias

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XIV

Caducidad

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XV

Autenticación y registro

El texto del presente Convenio se redactó inicialmente en Roma, el 24 de septiembre de 1949, en lengua francesa. Del presente Convenio, en su forma enmendada el 22 de mayo de 1963 en el primer período extraordinario de sesiones del Consejo General de Pesca del Mediterráneo, y una vez aprobado por el Consejo o la Conferencia de la Organización, según proceda, se autenticarán dos copias en los idiomas español, inglés y francés mediante las firmas del Presidente de la Conferencia o del Consejo de la Organización y del Director General de ésta. (Resto del texto sin modificaciones).

ARTICULO XIII

Línea 9. Reemplazar "XII" por "XIV"

ARTICULO XIV

Retirada

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XV

Interpretación del Convenio y solución de controversias

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XVI

Caducidad

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XVII

Autenticación y registro

Línea 6. Entre "sesiones" y "del" agregar "y el 1° de julio de 1976 en el 13° período de sesiones"

REGLAMENTO

Texto actual	Enmiendas propuestas (aceptadas por el CGPM el 28 de junio de 1976)
ARTICULO I	ARTICULO I
Convenio: El Convenio para el establecimiento del Consejo General de Pesca del Mediterráneo, concertado en Roma, (Italia), el 24 de septiembre de 1949, con las enmiendas introducidas de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo VIII del mismo.	Convenio: Línea 7. Reemplazar "VIII" por "X"
ARTICULO II Períodos de sesiones del Consejo (Texto sin modificaciones)	
ARTICULO III Credenciales (Texto sin modificaciones)	
ARTICULO IV Programa	ARTICULO IV Programa
1. i) solicitudes de adhesión al Consejo, conforme a lo estipulado en el Artículo IX, párrafo 2 del Convenio, que presenten Estados que, si bien no son Miembros de la Organización, son Miembros de las Naciones Unidas;	1. i) Línea 3. Reemplazar "IX" por "XI". Líneas 5, 6. Eliminar "son Miembros de las Naciones Unidas;" y reemplazar por "pertenezcan a las Naciones Unidas, a cualquiera de sus organismos especializados o al Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica;"
ARTICULO V Secretaría (Texto sin modificaciones)	
ARTICULO VI Sesiones plenarias del Consejo (Texto sin modificaciones)	
ARTICULO VII Elección del Presidente y de los Vicepresidentes (Texto sin modificaciones)	

ARTICULO VIII

Funciones del Presidente y de Vicepresidentes

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO IX

Disposiciones y procedimientos relativos a la votación

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO X	ARTICULO X
Comités	Comités
1. d) preparará estimaciones de los gastos del siguiente ejercicio financiero para presentarlas al Consejo y, ulteriormente, a la Organización, a la luz de lo dispuesto en el Artículo VII párrafo 2, del Convenio;	1. d) Línea 5. Reemplazar "VII" por "IX"
3. La creación de los comités y de los grupos de trabajo mencionados en los párrafos 1 y 2 se ajustará a lo dispuesto en el Artículo III, párrafo 4 del Convenio.	3. Línea 3. Reemplazar "III" por "VII"

ARTICULO XI

Presupuesto y finanzas

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XII	ARTICULO XII
Participación de los observadores	Participación de los observadores
3. Los Estados que no siendo Miembros del Consejo, ni Miembros o Miembros Asociados de la Organización, lo sean de las Naciones Unidas podrán, previa petición y con la aprobación del Consejo de la Organización y del Consejo General de Pesca del Mediterráneo, asistir en calidad de observadores a los períodos de sesiones de este último y de sus órganos auxiliares, de conformidad con los principios adoptados por la Conferencia respecto a la concesión a los Estados de la condición de observador.	3. Línea 3. Eliminar "lo sean de las Naciones Unidas" y reemplazar por "pertenezcan a las Naciones Unidas, a cualquiera de sus organismos especializados o al Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica"
ARTICULO XIII	ARTICULO XIII
Proyectos en común	Proyectos en común
A efectos de poner en ejecución los proyectos emprendidos en colaboración y previstos en el Artículo IV, apartados) y e) del Convenio, así como los trabajos de investigación efectuados fuera de los límites de la región	Línea 3. Reemplazar "IV, apartados d) y e)" por "III, apartado e)"

señalada en el Preámbulo del Convenio, podrán concluirse acuerdos con Gobiernos que no sean miembros del Consejo. Estos acuerdos, en todos los casos, serán de la competencia del Director General de la Organización.

ARTICULO XIV

Actas, informes y recomendaciones

4. Después de la clausura de cada período de sesiones, las conclusiones y recomendaciones del Consejo se transmitirán al Director General de la Organización, quien las comunicará a los Miembros del Consejo, así como a los Estados y a los organismos internacionales que hayan estado representados en los períodos de sesiones y también las pondrá en conocimiento de los demás Estados Miembros y Miembros Asociados de la Organización, para su información.

ARTICULO XIV

Actas, informes y recomendaciones

4. A reserva de lo dispuesto en el Artículo V del Convenio, después de la clausura de cada período de sesiones, las conclusiones y recomendaciones del Consejo se transmitirán al Director General de la Organización, quien las comunicará a los Miembros del Consejo, así como a los Estados y a los organismos internacionales que hayan estado representados en los períodos de sesiones y también las pondrá en conocimiento de los demás Estados Miembros y Miembros Asociados de la Organización, para su información.

ARTICULO XV

Recomendaciones a los Miembros

1. El Consejo podrá hacer recomendaciones a los Miembros para que adopten las oportunas medidas sobre todos los asuntos relativos a las funciones descritas en el Artículo IV del Convenio.

ARTICULO XV

Recomendaciones a los Miembros

1. Línea 4. Reemplazar "IV" por "III".

ARTICULO XVI

Enmiendas al Convenio

1. Todo Miembro, mediante comunicación dirigida al Secretario, podrá presentar propuestas de enmiendas al Convenio en virtud del Artículo VIII del mismo.

(Resto del texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XVI

Enmiendas al Convenio

1. Línea 4. Reemplazar "VIII" por "X".

ARTICULO XVII

Reforma y suspensión del Reglamento

(Texto sin modificaciones)

ARTICULO XVIII

Idiomas oficiales

(Texto sin modificaciones)

Annex E

REPORT OF THE SYMPOSIUM ON INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDITERRANEAN FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

1. The GFCM Symposium on Institutional Aspects of the Management and Development of Mediterranean Fisheries was held in Rome on 24 and 25 June 1976 and was attended by participants from seven member nations and one observer from an international organization. Participants are indicated in Annex A to the Report of the Thirteenth Session.

2. Professor C. Maurin, Chairman of the GFCM, acted also as Chairman of the Symposium.

I. THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND FISHERY ADMINISTRATION IN THE PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

3. The principal background paper under this item was the Secretariat paper GFCM:FD/76/4 "The Role of Government in Fisheries Management and Development". The main points of the document as they appeared to an administrator were reviewed by a delegation. Attention was drawn to the special problems of fisheries, particularly so far as their management was concerned and the fact that this usually required substantial government intervention was noted. Attention was also drawn to the possible inter-action of general government legislation on the fishing industry and it was suggested that regulations governing the hours of work of fishermen could in the short run have a beneficial effect on fishing effort, where this was desirable.

4. The special problems of administering artisanal fisheries which usually operated from widely scattered locations was commented on and it was suggested that it was a special duty of governments to protect the interests of these small economic communities. Attention was, however, drawn to the difficulty of determining what precisely these interests were since there was frequently a divergence between the short-term interests of remaining in employment and the long-run interests of rational stock management policy giving reasonable economic returns to the fishing industry. On another view, the principal function of government was to maintain a balance between different segments of the industry having different objectives.

5. The importance of industry's own institutions as instruments for the implementation of government policy was commented on by a number of delegations and it was felt to be an important function of government to stimulate the growth of such institutions. In Spain, for example, at present the Government worked very much to promote the grouping of small-scale enterprises, either through cooperatives or other forms of association and this was true of some other Mediterranean countries. The importance of information and education in the implementation of government policy was also mentioned and it was pointed out that regulations were much easier to enforce if fishermen clearly understood why such regulations were necessary.

6. The Symposium also considered the question of research priorities and how they should be determined. It was mentioned, for example, that in one member nation a good deal of fisheries research was being undertaken but very little was of direct relevance to the management and development of fisheries in the region. This was seen to be largely a problem

of communication and one means of overcoming this difficulty was through the establishment of coordinating committees comprising representatives of the administration, the fishing industry (in the widest sense of the term to include fishermen and processors) scientists and all interested groups concerned with fisheries. Coordinating committees of this nature were seen as mutually beneficial since not only would they help in the determination of research priorities, but they would also provide governments with the information needed for policy formulation.

7. Finally, while it was noted that the internal structure of a fisheries department was largely a matter of local concern there was general agreement that the administration and planning of all fishery matters, whether concerned with technology, economics or biology, should be concentrated in one ministry. It was undesirable, for example, that responsibility should be split between a fisheries ministry and a ministry or corporation responsible for planning. If the establishment of a single department for all fishery matters was not possible, then there should be at least some form of coordinative machinery to ensure a unified view of fishery matters.

II. THE ORGANIZATION OF FISHERIES RESEARCH

8. The Symposium next turned its attention to the organization of research in member nations and the relationship between national research institutions and bodies charged with the regional management of fisheries resources. The main document under discussion was the Secretariat paper GFCM:FD/76/5 "Some Considerations on Fisheries Research and Administration" which drew attention to arrangements for the international management of fisheries in other areas of the world and the implications that this had had for national research efforts. Reference was made to the wide powers that would be given to GFCM under the redrafted Article IV of the Agreement if this were approved by the Council and the question was raised as to whether this would involve any change in the structure of the Council's activities.

9. It was pointed out that there were two types of regional fisheries commissions, those which had a full scientific secretariat belonging to the commission and those which relied on the staff of national research bodies. The first group, i.e., those with their own scientific secretariat, generally were concerned either with a single species or served a small number of countries; examples included the Great Lakes Commission and the International Pacific Salmon Commission. The main characteristics of the Mediterranean are a wide variety of species (none of them particularly abundant), a large number of coastal states and fisheries which are very largely coastal in nature. These conditions did not suggest that the GFCM should undertake its own scientific work, but rather that it should, like ICNAF[1]/ and NEAFC[2]/ (or more correctly ICES[3]/), rely on national scientific capabilities.

10. The fear was also expressed that a scientific secretariat might also become a bureaucratic body which might divert attention from the real problems of management. At the same time, the existing system of working parties such as the Working Party on Resource Appraisal and Fishery Statistics had in practice proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement and there seemed to be no reason why this system should not be continued. It may be that the GFCM Secretariat needed a little more support, e.g. for the compilation and analysis of statistics, or perhaps an additional working party, e.g. on acoustic methods of resource evaluation, but it seemed clear that no change in the system was required, but only support to ensure its effective functioning.

1/ International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
2/ North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
3/ International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

11. In support of these views it was mentioned that the present evolution of the Law of the Sea seemed to be giving to member nations the choice of management schemes in their own coastal waters. Where there are international implications, the GFCM could help and in particular it could help in the analysis of statistical data, but the collection of such data was clearly a national responsibility. It was pointed out that this was the way in which many of the other multinational commissions operated, e.g., NEAFC/ICES and ICCAT[1/], the secretariats of which were responsible for data compilation, the review and integration of national studies on resource evaluation and for liaison in general. In this connexion, a number of delegations drew attention to the increasingly urgent need for a regional statistician for the GFCM, not only to undertake the work of analysis, but mainly to help improve the quality and flow of national statistics.

III. FISHERY TRAINING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

12. On the question of training, the Symposium had before it paper GFCM:FD/76/3 prepared by the Secretariat. The subject of the paper arose out of the difficulties which the Secretariat had faced in implementing Resolution XII/74/5 of the Twelfth Session of the Council calling for the organization of training for middle and high level personnel. The Resolution had been expressed in very broad terms, and the Secretariat, in its efforts to implement it, had so far been unsuccessful in identifying the main subject matter areas in which there would be a common regional interest in organizing training. A probable reason was that some member nations lacked either the institutional arrangements or the expertise (or both) to evaluate realistically what their training needs were, and it was proposed therefore to hold a workshop to determine what the regional priorities in this respect might be.

13. Attention was drawn to other aspects of Resolution XII/74/5 which called for "an evaluation of the possibility of creating a network of regional training centres". The Symposium was informed that a register of training centres, not only in the Mediterranean countries, but in the world, had been prepared, but it was not possible to carry the required evaluation process further until the relevant subject matter areas had been determined. A number of delegates spoke of existing or projected training facilities in their countries which were (or would be) available to foreign students. Among these countries were Spain and Yugoslavia. In the former case, instruction was given in Spanish and the courses would be for Spanish-speaking students.

14. Reference was also made to a Training Centre on Methods for Fish Stock Assessment to be held in France in July-August 1976 which had arisen as a direct result of a Resolution from the Eleventh Session of the GFCM.

15. It was noted that the present trend in the Law of the Sea seemed likely to give some countries enhanced possibilities for the exploitation of marine resources and an important element in aiding countries to exploit these resources rationally would be training. In this connexion, the absence of many developing member nations from the discussions was regretted as students from these countries would be the major beneficiaries from any training scheme organized. Nevertheless, it was clear from the discussions of the Symposium that one area where training was urgently needed was in statistics and since training in this sector was largely dependent on the appointment of a regional statistician, this was an additional reason for making the appointment with as little delay as possible.

1/ International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

16. In concluding the discussions, the Symposium endorsed the proposal for holding a workshop (provided funding could be found). It was suggested that FAO could help in other ways, e.g., by compiling an up-to-date and accurate register of fishery training institutions in the region. Stressing also the importance of on-the-job training, FAO was requested to continue to act as a broker between persons seeking training and the opportunities for undertaking such training. Finally, FAO was requested to give what encouragement it could to the establishment of a faculty of fishery science in a university of a Mediterranean country.

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